Itinerant Magistrate.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 7962-69—Cts. 27-18-3, dated 1st November 1918, sanctioning the establishment of Special Magistrates' Courts under the Separation Scheme in Bangalore and Shimoga Districts.

2. Government Order No. G. 27798-805—Cts. 157-18-2, dated 12th June 1919, sanctioning the establishment of Special Magistrates' Courts in Mysore and Kadur Districts under the Separation Scheme.

3. Correspondence ending with letters Nos. J. C. 53 of 23-4, dated 8th April 1924 and J. C. 411, dated 8th May 1924, from the District Magistrates of Shimoga and Kadur in the matter of facilities to be afforded to the people of Tirthahalli and Koppa in regard to the trial of the Second Class cases of those taluks, as under the existing arrangement they have to travel long distances to go to the Special Second Class Magistrates' Courts at Shimoga and Tarikere respectively.

4. Letter No. C. 272 of 24-5, dated 20th August 1924, from the Registrar, Chief Court, stating that representations were made to Mr. Justice B. Subbanna that it was very difficult for the people of Sringeri, Koppa, etc., to go to Tarikere for the trial of Criminal cases and recommending that though the Chief Court recognise that the combination of Civil and Criminal functions may not be desirable, the Munsiff at Narasimharajapura may be invested with magisterial powers.

ORDER NO. P. 3178-82—CTS. 212-21-19, DATED 20TH DECEMBER 1924.

Representations are being made in the Representative Assembly and elsewhere that the people in the Malnad are put to great trouble and inconvenience in having to travel long distances to go to the Criminal Courts established under the Separation Scheme in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts. It is urged that the people of the Tirthahalli and Koppa Taluks suffer most as they have to go to Shimoga and Tarikere respectively for the trial of Second Class cases. The several proposals that were considered in this connection were:—

(1) to invest the Munsiff of Narasimharajapura with magisterial powers,

(2) to establish an Itinerant Magistrate's Court for Tirthahalli and Koppa, and

(3) to authorise the Special Second Grade Magistrates at Shimoga and Tarikere to hold courts at Tirthahalli and Koppa for a fortnight alternately every month.

2. Government consider that the first proposal cannot be adopted as the system was tried once before and abandoned. A combination of both the Civil and Criminal functions is not desirable as it interferes seriously with the Civil and Criminal work. The second proposal has this defect, namely, that the Special Magistrate will have to serve two District Magistrates.

3. Government approve of the third proposal as being open to the least objection and direct that it may be tried experimentally in the Shimoga District for a period of six months. The Shimoga Second Class Magistrate will accordingly be required to visit Tirthahalli once a fortnight for the trial of Criminal cases arising in the Tirthahalli Taluk. He will be permitted to take a clerk and his daffedar with him.

4. The order will come into effect from 1st January 1925, the additional expenditure being met from the supplementary grant allotted for the purpose.

5. The District Magistrate, Shimoga, is requested to submit a report to Government by the end of May 1925 as to the working of the new arrangement, with his opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of continuing it.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Trade of Mysore.

ORDER NO. I. C. 3900-14—STCS. 25-24-1, DATED 9TH DECEMBER 1924.

From an examination of figures relating to the import and the export trade of Mysore, Government have reason to think that the State's trade conditions are not altogether satisfactory. Omitting gold which is exported largely under special

conditions, the following figures show the value of exports and imports since the year 1914-15:—

Year	Exports 1	Imports 2	Excess of 2 over 1 difference
1914-15	4,30,76,294	7,20,42,143	2,89,65,849
1915-16	5,70,35,885	7,55,03,410	1,84,17,525
1916-17	7,01,18,484	9,10,67,615	2,09,49,131
1917-18	7,56,22,397	9,86,03,006	2,29,80,609
1918-19	9,10,40,183	12,54,09,094	3,43,68,911
1919-20	10,79,74,534	13,37,76,896	2,59,02,362
1920-21	8,45,62,163	13,44,06,871	4,98,44,708
1921-22	9,87,35,300	14,57,87,693	4,70,02,323
1922-23	9,62,76,210	14,05,67,584	4,42,91,374

It will be seen from the statement that while both exports and imports are increasing, the value of the articles imported is exceeding at a far greater rate than that of the articles exported and that the excess amounts on the average to about three crores of rupees. The average for the past three years is about 4½ crores of rupees. It is possible that these figures are to some extent vitiated by internal and external errors but the allowance which should be made for these errors is a matter which requires further examination.

Government also note that large quantities of valuable raw material like hides and skins, leather, cotton, silk are being exported, corresponding finished products being imported in return. In respect of such commodities as grain, pulse and other food products, the quantity imported has increased enormously of recent years, while the agricultural resources of the State are far from being fully developed or utilised.

From the foregoing brief review, it is clear that this important question requires careful investigation with a view to determine the measures necessary to improve the Trade Conditions of the State. The problems involved in these measures are of a highly technical and complicated character and Government consider that the entire question has to be carefully examined by economic and industrial experts before further action is taken.

The problems that appear to the Government to require investigation may be stated as follows:—

I. Correct Maintenance of Trade Statistics.

A. A survey of export and import statistics, so far as available from 1880 onwards, with a view to determine.—

(*a*) general trends;
(*b*) periodical fluctuations and crises (if any);
(*c*) cycles in agricultural production.

B. Measures necessary for a survey of the economic condition of the people, with special reference to productive capacity, standard of living, and agricultural indebtedness.

2. *Development of the State's agricultural resources, especially with reference to Food production and Commercial crops.*

A. The question of Dharmagolas or storage; of crops and fodder, the old-time protection against the uncertainty of the monsoon;

B. The question of our agriculturists utilising their available surplus labour by resort to dry cultivation, horticulture, cottage industries (including spinning and weaving), etc.

3. *Development of Industries connected with cotton and silk manufacture, building materials, oils, leather goods and minerals.*

A. Measures necessary for a fresh industrial survey of the State;

B. Measures needed for starting new cottage industries, with a list of such industries for different localities.

4. *Measures required to prevent unproductive imports and exports.*

A. List of articles which are being produced, or can be produced in the State on a commercial basis, to meet the existing (or proximate) demand;

B. List of manufactured commodities imported from outside, for which raw materials are available is the State;

C. List of imported commodities, for which raw materials are exported from the State;

D. Utilisation of waste products, or of bye-products of existing industries, in the State;

E. Co-operative production and co-operative distribution (including sale and purchase), measures for starting them, in reference to agriculture in Mysore.

5. *Sufficiency or insufficiency of banking facilities.*

A. The question of land Mortgage Banks and Industrial Banks.

6. *Nature and extent of State aid for the development of trade in the State.*

A. The question of Cartels and Associations of producers and consumers for starting new industries, and a list of industries for which cartels are feasible;

B. List of industries for which State aid in some or other is desirable at the present stage;

C. Industrial Bureau and Exhibitions.

Many of these questions have been already discussed at length in the Economic Conference as well as in the Agricultural and Industries and Commerce Boards. Government, however, desire to refer the main question together with the special problems indicated above, to the Agricultural and Industries and Commerce Boards in so far as they are within their scope, for their consideration and suggestions before further action is taken in the matter of obtaining expert advice on the technical aspects of the case. The Departments of Agriculture and Industries and Commerce will be requested to afford the Boards all the facilities required by them in formulating their recommendations for the orders of Government.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Geological Department.

READ—

The report on the work done by the Department of Geology, during the year 1923-24, received with letter No. 346, dated 13th September 1924, from the Officiating Director.

ORDER No. I. C. 4191-2—GEOL. 12-24-4, DATED 20TH DECEMBER 1924.

Recorded.

2. Owing to the absence of Mr. B. Jayaram, Director of Geology on long leave Mr. A. M. Sen, Senior Geologist, was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

3. The reservation in respect of chrome was partially relaxed during the year and provision was made for the grant of prospecting licenses, for three years, renewable from year to year, subject to certain conditions. The question of similarly relaxing the reservation of manganese was under the consideration of Government during the year; and it has since been decided to issue prospecting licenses for this mineral also on terms similar to those relating to chrome. These measures have led to increased activity in mining, as evidenced by the increase in the number of applicants for certificates of approval.

4. It is satisfactory to note that the revenue of the Department exclusive of the royalty on gold increased from Rs. 86,837 in the previous year to Rs. 1,09,453 in the year of report, the increase being mainly due to the larger collections under the head "Royalty" as will be seen from the subjoined statement.

	1922-23. Rs.	1923-24. Rs.
Royalty	65,359 6 10	75,530 0 8
Fees	2,615 0 0	2,470 0 0
Rent on prospecting license ...	3,481 2 0	4,454 3 0
Rent on mining lease ...	13,900 4 11	16,787 12 3
Assays and Analysis ...	52 2 0	122 8 0
Other items	1,429 9 7	10,088 4 2
Total ...	86,837 9 4	1,09,452 12 1